DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 215 695 IR 010 184

AUTHOR Jackson, Eugene B.
TITLE The Chronicle of the Rise and Fall of Special Libraries and Information Centers for Two Decades: A Review Essay on the Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers (Fifth Edition), the Subject Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers (Fifth Edition) and the Predecessors Together with Explication of the Changing Special Library Universe between the 1960's and 1979.
PUB DATE [79]
NOTE 30p.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Book Reviews; Comparative Analysis; *Directories; History; *Information Centers; Reference Materials; *Special Libraries

ABSTRACT

This review essay examines the fifth editions of the Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers and its companion, the Subject Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers, and compares these volumes with earlier editions with respect to comprehensiveness of coverage, standards for inclusion, entry forms, consistency, and other related criteria. The background of the directories is outlined, the current context of the North American special libraries universe is described, and changes in the North American special libraries universe as reflected in the successive editions of the directory between the 1960s and 1979 are reviewed. A reference list, 11 tables presenting and comparing data on special libraries, and four figures accompany the text. (JL)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED215695

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

■ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

□ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy

THE CHRONICLE OF THE RISE AND FALL OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS FOR TWO DECADES

by

Eugene B. Jackson

IR 010 184

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Eugene B. Jackson

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

THE CHRONICLE OF THE RISE AND FALL OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS FOR TWO DECADES: A REVIEW ESSAY ON THE DIRECTORY OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS (FIFTH EDITION), THE SUBJECT DIRECTORY OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS (FIFTH EDITION) AND THE PREDECESSORS TOGETHER WITH EXPLICATION OF THE CHANGING SPECIAL LIBRARY UNIVERSE BETWEEN THE 1960'S AND 1979.

Eugene B. Jackson, University of Texas at Austin, P. O. Box 7576, Austin, Texas, 78712.

The basic directory of special libraries originated by Kruzas has, by its fifth edition, evolved to the stage where it covers 89% of the 13,160 U.S. special libraries and 94% of the 1,626 Canadian special libraries existing in 1979. Shifts in geographic distribution and subject matter specializations between the early 1960's and 1979 are as would be expected from the shifts in industry, grant support and educational emphasis during that time period. Future studies of the U.S. special library universe could be simplified by considering only those special libraries in eight states, as they have fifty per-cent or more of the special library population in virtually all the subject-matter specializations. Canadian special libraries are increasing as a percentage of U.S. and currently outnumber those in California. This Directory has the potential to become the standard searchable and sortable list of North American special libraries/information centers.

I. Background

When the late Bill M. Woods summarized the state of the special library universe nearly a decade ago, he said, in part, "The single most significant development in special libraries during the past twenty years is their growth in numbers. Special libraries have several unique qualities; one is especially frightening--they come into, and go out of, existence rapidly. The mortality rate of special libraries is one of the realities with which those who choose special librarianship must be prepared to cope... Almost exclusive credit for the statistical study of special libraries during the past decade must go to Dr. A. T. Kruzas of the University of Michigan. Not only has he contributed two editions of his directory but he has provided a statistical analysis of the 1963 edition..."[1]

It was the appearance of the 1963 Kruzas directory that led the present writer to investigate the extent of special libraries within the FORTUNE 500 Corporations in North America and overseas. Our follow on studies led to articles in this Journal and a statistical chapter in the book Industrial Information Systems (1978). Numerous other special librarians have been motivated to make other studies by the succeeding editions of Kruzas' Directory.

Now almost a decade after Wood's praise of Kruzas' work comes the fifth edition of Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers in two volumes and the companion Subject Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers in five volumes. Regretably, Kruzas has branched off into compiling other specialized directories and this 1979 edition

appears under the names of others (and we have been informed by the publisher, Gale Research, that the sixth edition will appear at a future date under yet another editor's name). The implications of this circumstance will be considered in a moment.

Any reference work that has gone through five editions can be expected to be by then at a stage where but incremental changes in coverage and depth can be anticipated in future editions--insofar as the dynamic nature of the universe of entities it includes permits. Further, in these days of computer-assisted typesetting, the content of the reference work can now be resorted or rearranged at will (resulting in so-called "repackaging" of the basic product) and in the particular case under review, one basic volume has been resorted into five additional volumes. Still other volumes could have been issued based on each of the possible "access points" within the several entries--say in order of size of holdings or in order of telephone numbers, for example. Thus, a necessary part of a review of a computer-assisted typeset work is to consider what other rearrangements of the information should have been provided.

In view of the preceding, it was decided to give both the Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers and the changing special libraries' roster as seen in the five editions the exhaustive review they merited. Accordingly an entry-by-entry examination was made of the Directory..., a rival listing by the Special Libraries Association, and a sample state-wide listing. (For the last mentioned directory, one covering a metropolitan area known to be strong in special libraries could have been substituted--examples that come to mind include those issued by the SLA Washington, D.C. and Southern California Chapters.)

After a preliminary examination of familiar individual special libraries and certain library systems revealed errors in Directory... listings, it was decided that an examination by a usual statistical procedure (say selection of entries from a random number table) would be inadequate for the level of rigor sought. Therefore, individual 3x5 cards were made for the 14,784 U.S. and 1,722 Canadian unique special libraries and information centers listed in current directories. Close editing was performed and hand tabulations were made. The results are given in the several Figures and Tables accompanying this review.

(Since the several directories being compared had similar names and varying editors, referencing them would have been simplified if the information professions followed the lead of the law and medical professions in retaining the name of the original compiler (e.g., Vernon's Texas Statutes and Dorlands Illustrated Medical Dictionary (the later in its 25th edition). Instead in our profession, Mudge, Winchell, and Sheehy refer to three successive editions of the same reference work!)

The present writer refers to the work under review in his classes under the collective name of "Kruzas" and the publisher's brochure on the fifth edition refers to it as "Gale's Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers" still the basic set will be referred to here as Y & Y Directory (1979) v. 1 and v. 2 after editors Margaret L. Young and Harold C. Young, while the five subject volumes will be referred to as Y & Y Subject Directory (1979). The fourth will be Y, Y & K (1977) for the Youngs and Kruzas. Similarly, the third will be referred to as Y, Y & K (1974), while the second and first will be K (1968) and K (1963) respectively.

On an experimental basis, the Special Libraries Association issued in 1977 a Special Libraries Directory: Institutions Where SLA Members Are Employed that will be referred to as "SLA Where...Directory (1977)". (Incidentally their Who's Who in Special Libraries was issued too late in 1981 to be included in the study.) Finally the venerable American Library Directory (Bowker) has been publishing counts of several types of special libraries since its edition for 1962, although its totals are lower than the previous directories mentioned. (See Table 1)

II. Current Extent of the North American Special Library Universe

A truly complete directory of special libraries and information centers would have listed at least 14,784 entities for the U.S. and 1,722 for Canada in 1979. While the Y & Y Directory (1979) indicated entries for 13,160 in the U.S., it seems proper to eliminate 20 foreign entities and APO addresses so the corrected figure is 13,140. No reason was found to discount the 1,626 Canadian entries in the volume. Tables 2 and 3 show that these figures represent a handsome 89% and 94% respectively of all eligible entities as being in the basic Y & Y Directory (1979). The next important consideration was what proportion of these entries could be found only in this Directory (i.e., were unique to Y & Y). Our examination shows that 9,703 U.S. entities could be found only in Y & Y Directory (1979) (66%) and 1,250 Canadian entities (73%) were there only.

Without going further, the statement above is conclusive evidence that consultation of Y & Y Directory (1979) is essential for any institution desiring to access the personnel and material resources of the North American special libraries and information centers.

Now for the additional entries that are shared with the other directories studies: 31,195 were shared with the SLA Where...Directory (1977) and 157 were shared with the SLA Texas Directory (1978). An additional 85 special libraries were shared among the three directories, while SLA Where...Directory (1977) had 1,520 unique entries and the SLA Texas Directory (1978) listed 124 not found elsewhere. In summary, 89% of all entries for U.S. institutions were in Y & Y Directory (1979) (Figure1). Even higher percentages for the Y & Y Directory (1979) were noted in Canada: nearly three-fourths were unique to it and an additional 22% were shared with SLA Where...Directory (1977).

How stricts were the inclusion standards employed by the editors of Y & Y Directory (1979)?[2] Examination of all entries show that an "open" policy was followed; i.e., all shades of economic theory, occultism, and sexual belief seem represented. However, one wonders if the earnestness and dedication of the editors was taken advantage of?

Comparisons with the other directories and sources of knowledge reveal that: Not all 3M Company special libraries nor all Texaco libraries are listed; some medical centers are not listed (e.g. University of New Mexico); the Y & Y Directory is better on Headquarters units of university systems and state agencies, but poorer on branch campus units and field offices (however, it had 49 SUNY entries while SLA Where... Directory (1977) had but 31); similarly, it is better on Toronto- and Montreal-based entities than on provincial ones in Canada; some new information jobbers are listed but an established one like Informatics is missing; strange and unexplained omissions include the

Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, the NAACP and "Phelps" - Dodge Copper; finally, why were a few foreign special libraries listed? A demographic trend of interest shows several "personality-based" special libraries have moved to the Sun Belt.

Could the entry numbers in the Y & Y Directory (1979) be accepted as a standard identification of the several special libraries/information centers in holdings lists for on-line document location and delivery? (Maching sorting on numbers is quicker than it is on alphabetical characters.) No, since the problem of "form of entry" has still not been definitely resolved in practice in these directories nor in the profession. For example, Table 4 is a portion of the list of 168 entries included in both Y & Y Directory (1979) and SLA Where...Directory (1977) that differed in the letter of the alphabet in which they they appeared.

Some ambiguities follow. There may be a rationale for entering in the Y & Y Directory (1979) the quasi-governmental agency the Smithsonian Institution under S and even the well-beloved Library of Congress under L, but what reasoning leads to listing the Environmental Protection Agency under E and all other similar government agencies under U.S.? On the matter of currency, "U.S. Civil Service Commission" is obsolete and any 1979 directory had time to change the entry to the correct "U.S. Office of Personnel Management."

The entries for United States Steel are in the middle of the United States government entries, while the multitudinous mental health facilities of the state of illinois all bear names of persons but no indication they are units of the State. While the list of anamolies could go on, it is the largest body of entries for special libraries and information centers

extant and that with the involvement of an editor skilled in descriptive cataloging, it could become the standard machinable, searchable and sortable list of North American special libraries and similar institutions.

The brochure states that "over 5,000 cross references" are included. Perhaps so, but the statement is made that not enough are included; inconsistencies are numerous enough to blunt the user's confidence on where to look first. (See Table 4).

Other entry practices of the editors of the Y & Y Directory (1979) were more commendable: Prepositions were ignored in the alphabetization of entries and that speeds up location within complex agencies; helpful notes such as "Formerly:", "Also known as:", and "Defunct" appear frequently.

Portions of page 408, volume 1 of the Y & Y Directory (1979) are included in the brochure and are indeed typical. It is reproduced as Figure 1 to give an idea of the clarity and completeness of the entries. The volumes are remarkably free of typos and "broken" type images, although No. 13031 is an example of the former and No. 12743 is an example of the latter. The individual books lie rather flat for ease in consultation. (Regretably, the binding of volume 1 failed during the review process.)

Existing errors in the computer programs are illustrated by the fact that while there are entries for 13,140 U.S. special libraries and information centers in the alphabetical listing in Y & Y Directory (1979) v.1, only 12,833 entries appear in volume 2, Geographic Index. That is, 2.4% of all the entries were "lost". Thus, programming "clean-up" is required.

While a News Release of Gale Research Company of October 1979 claims that a maximum of "23 points of information" exist about the special libraries and information centers listed in this 5th edition (and one would hope that the publisher could do a machine sort on each of them) we have been less ambitious in our tabulation than Kruzas was in his

Special Libraries and Information Centers, A Statistical Report on Special Library Resources in the United States. Detroit, Gale Research, 1964(?), 42p. Sample titles among his 23 tables include "Percentage of libraries by government level," "Number of volumes by metropolitan area and type of organization." Other tables we earlier adapted to our FORTUNE "500" studies included such topics as number of professionals per library and number of periodical subscriptions per library.

III. Changes in the Universe of North American Special Libraries and Information Centers as Reflected in Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers, 1963-1979 (i.e. Kruzas)

Table 5 shows the growth in numbers of special libraries over the near-two decades as being almost exactly 66% (from 8,123 to 13,480). The overall subject-matter proportions have been remarkably steady with Science-Technology dropping from 45% to 43% of the totals, Social Science increasing from 39% to 40% and Humanities similarily increasing from 15% to 17%. (Table 6). Examination of the 27 subject specializations as covered in Volumes 105 of the Y & Y Subject Directory (1979) shows the remarkable circumstance that the same eight states have essentially one-half of all the special library/information centers in that subject. (Tables 7,8; Figure 3). This means that one can simplify the study of the characteristics of special libraries in a given subject field by just considering those in the "High 8" states: New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, the District of Columbia

and Texas. Table 7 details that the percentage for "High 8" states goes as high as 89% of all Picture Libraries, 67% of all Theatre Libraries, 60% for all Law Libraries, to as few as 36% of all Agricultural Libraries. Overall these states have 6,638 or 13,833 total or 52%.

Table 8 shows that the "High 8" states' position has apparently deteriorated from 62.2% in K(1963) to 55.4% in K(1968), to 52.2% in Y,Y&K(1974) but this is explained away by the trend toward metropolitanization and suburbanization of the institutions that have special libraries and information centers between the Census of 1960 and the very preliminary indications from the Census of 1980. (Clearly, the entity the special library serves, i.e., the "host institution," governs the physical location and overall "health" of the special library--not vice versa. Hence general knowledge about industrial and business center shifts, academic institutional proliferation, grant funding levels, and the like can confidently be extrapolated to changes in the special library universe.) In fact, were there a Zip Code run of the entries in Y & Y Directory (1979), it would show that the "High 8" states and their contiguous SMSA's (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas) would have substantially higher totals than the 62.2% of 1963. In this time period, New York state dropped from 17.7% of all entries to 13%, while California increased from 8.4% to 9.6% and Texas went from 3.2% to 4.1%. The other states lost slightly in percentages. (Table 9)

Looking at the increases in the several subject specializations between K(1963) and the current edition, Table 5, Law Libraries show a modest 10% increase, while Medical (Health Science) show a healthy 117% increase.

The over-all Humanities group has an 85% increase. Excluding Law from the Social Science group total leads to a 90% increase overall; including Law, it drops to 66%. Science/Technology (including Medicine) had a 35% increase based on a larger initial figure in 1963.

The Canadian story is a somewhat simpler one, in that Ontario and Quebec dominate the scene so completely--the first running about 42% of the totals and the latter about 25%, with energy-rich Alberta being the only significant gainer: it rose from 5% in the K(1963) listings to 10% in Y & Y Directory (1979). (Table 10, Table 11). Most significant, though, is the fact that the Canadian total number of special libraries/information centers has steadily (with the exception of K(1968)) increased as a per cent of the U.S. total--it has risen from 9% in 1963 to 12.3% in 1979 (i.e., there are nearly as many Canadian special libraries as currently in New York and more than are in California). The Geographic Index listings in volume 2 of of Y & Y Directory (1979) totaled 1,573, while volume 1 included 1,626 entries (this was a loss of 2.3% entries due to programming error).

By subject specialty, Canada has the following totals: Social Science Libraries--660; Humanities--247; Medical--122; Other Science/Technology--364; and Law--84. Thus the proportion of special libraries in Canada is heavier on Social Sciences than in the U.S. Some would say that the proportion of science/technology libraries is affected by the greater concentration of research and development in the U.S. on the part of corporation operating internationally. Canadian special libraries as a whole are going to be playing an increasing role in North American special librarianship as their representation in the Directory's future editions grows.

Examination of the several volumes of the Y & Y Directories has shown them to be largely worthy of the high regard the profession has for this work. Although it is flawed by lack of consistent main entry policy, it is truly representative of the geographic and subject-matter distribution of the special library/information center universe of North America. The five editions do mirror the evolution of that universe over two decades. It could be polished into the de facto standard list.

References

1. Woods, B. M. "The Special Library Concept of Service." American Libraries. July-August 1972, pp. 759-768.

2. Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers. 5th edition. A Guide to Special Libraries, Research Libraries, Information Centers, Archives and Data Centers Maintained by Government Agencies, Business, Industry, Newspapers, Educational Institutions, Nonprofit Organizations, and Societies in the Fields of Science, Technology, Medicine, Law, Art, Religion, History, Social Sciences, and Humanistic Studies. Edited by Margaret L. Young and Harold C. Young. Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research Company, 1979.

   Volume 1, xvii, 1279 pp. $90.00. ISBN 0-8103-0297-7. Directory of Special Libraries...

   Volume 2, ix, 715 pp. $70.00. ISBN 0-8103-0298-5. Geographic and Personnel Indexes.

   Volume 3. Issue Number 1- , September 1979- . $80.00. ISBN 0193-4287. New Special Libraries, A Periodic Supplement...

Subject Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers, A Subject Classified Edition of Material Taken from "Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers," Fifth Edition, Covering Special Libraries, Research Libraries, Information Centers, Archives, and Data Centers Maintained by Government Agencies, Business, Industry, Newspapers, Educational Institutions, Nonprofit Organizations and Societies. Edited by Margaret L. Young and Harold C. Young. Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research Company, 1979. $200.00/set. Volume 1, xvii, ___, 83 pp. $48.00. ISBN 0-8103-0300-0.

Business and Law Libraries, Including Military and Transportation Libraries.

Volume 2, xvii, 124, 83 pp. $48.00. ISBN 0-8103-0301-9. Education and Information Science Libraries, including Audiovisual, Picture, Publishing, Rare Book, and Recreational Libraries.

Volume 3, xvii, 157, 83 pp. $48.00. ISBN 0-8103-0303-7. Health Sciences Libraries, Including all Aspects of Basic and Applied Medical Sciences.

Volume 4, xvii, 356, 83 pp. $48.00. ISBN 0-8103-0303-5. Social Sciences and Humanities Libraries, Including Area/Ethnic, Art, Geography/Map, History, Music, Religion/Theology, Theatre and Urban/Regional Planning Libraries.

Volume 5, xvii, 277, 83 pp. $48.00. ISBN 0-8103-0304-3. Science and Technology Libraries, Including Agriculture, Energy, Environment/Conservation and Food Science Libraries.

TABLE 1 - NUMBER OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES ACCORDING TO COUNT OF AMERICAN LIBRARY DIRECTORY (New York: Bowker, 1961-1979). 32nd ed. Through the

UNITED STATES

	SPECIAL	LAW	TOTAL LAW	MEDICAL	TOTAL MEDICAL	RELI-GIOUS	TOTAL RELIGIOUS	TOTAL SPECIAL
1962	3473	434		755				
1964	3948	456		973				
1967	4011	444		1045		206		
1968-69	4030	448		1140		551		
1970-71	4277	477		1315		600		
1972-73	4200	482		1406		773		
1974-75	4449	656		1645		786		
1976-77	6563	806		1955		996		
1978	5287	841	1358	2001	2397	1088	1108	10,150
1979	5294	429	1008	1705	2243	1012	1107	9,652

CANADA

	SPECIAL	LAW	TOTAL LAW	MEDICAL	TOTAL MEDICAL	RELI-GIOUS	TOTAL RELIGIOUS	TOTAL SPECIAL
1962	572							
1964	577							
1967	623							
1968-69	612							
1970-71	791							
1972-73	740							
1974-75	602							
1976-77	879							
1978	450	64		114		13		641
1979	463	42		109		50		684

TABLE 2 - COMPARISON OF ENTRIES FOR U.S. SPECIAL LIBRARIES/ INFORMATION CENTERS IN 3 MAJOR DIRECTORIES[1]

		%
Total unique U.S. entries in 3 Directories of Special Libraries/ Information Centers	=14,784	100.0
Total U.S. entries in Y & Y Directory (1979) V.1 [13160 less 20 odd foreign entries and APO addresses]	=13,140	89.0
Total entries unique to Y & Y Directory (1979) V.1 and SLA Where...Directory (1977) Cat II [Entries varying by more than one letter of alphabet = 168]	= 3,195	22.0
Total entries shared between Y & Y Directory (1979) V. 1 and SLA Texas...Directory (1978) Cat VI	= 157	1.0
Total entries shared among Y & Y Directory (1979) V. 1, SLA Where...Directory (1977) and SLA Texas Directory (1978)	= 85	0.6
Total entries shared between SLA Where...Directory (1977) and SLA Texas Directory (1978) alone Cat IV	= 2	---
Total entries unique to SLA Where...Directory (1977) Cat III	= 1,520	10.0
Total entries unique to SLA Texas Directory (1978) Cat V	= 124	1.0

---

[1]Margaret L. Young (ed.) and Harold L. Young (ed.). Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers. 5th ed. (Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1979.) 2v. Note: The same entries are rearranged by subject in: Margaret L. Young (ed.) and Harold L. Young (ed.) Subject Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers. 5th ed. (Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1979.) 5v. The main listing is abbreviated here as "Y & Y Directory (1979) V.1." Special Libraries Directory: Institutions Where SLA Members are Employed, (New York, Special Libraries Association, 1977) 163p. is here abbreviated as "SLA Where...Directory (1977)." Texas Special Libraries Directory, 1977, Special Libraries Association (Texas State Library, Department of Library Development, Austin, Texas, 1978) 109p. is here abbreviated as "SLA Texas Directory, (1978)."

TABLE 3 - COMPARISON OF ENTRIES FOR CANADIAN SPECIAL LIBRARIES/INFORMATION CENTERS IN 2 MAJOR DIRECTORIES

		%
Total unique Canadian entries in Directories of Special Libraries/Information Centers	=1722	100
Total Canadian entries in Y & Y Directory (1979) V. 1	=1626	94
Total unique Canadian entries in Y & Y Directory (1979) V. 1	=1250	73
Total Canadian entries shared between Y & Y Directory (1979) V. 1 and SLA Where...Directory (1977)	= 376	22
Total Canadian entries unique to SLA Where...Directory (1977)	= 96	5

TABLE 4 (PARTIAL) - ENTRIES FOR THE SAME SPECIAL LIBRARY/INFORMATION CENTER IN YOUNG AND YOUNG DIRECTORY...(1979) AND IN SLA WHERE... DIRECTORY (1977) BUT BEGINNING WITH DIFFERENT LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET, TOTALLING 168 ENTRIES

Y & Y (1979) NUMBER	Y & Y (1979) ENTRY	SLA WHERE...DIRECTORY (1977)
7	Abel (A. S.) Company	Baltimore Sunpapers
285	American Council of Life Insurance	Inst Life Insur
402	American Nuclear Insurers	Nucl Energy Liability Property Insur Assoc
788	Bache, Halsey	Shields Model Roland Inc
827	Baltimore News American	News Amer
853	Baptist Medical Centers - Samford University	Ida Moffett Sch Nurs
887	Baton Rouge State-Times Morning Advocate Newspapers	State Times Morning Advocate Newspapers
948	Bell & Howell School	Devry Inst Technol
1457	California Institute of Technology - Jet Propulsion Laboratory	Jet Propul Lab
1690	Center for Analysis of Health Practices	Harvard Sch Pub Health Nutrition Rev
1714	Center for the Study of Youth Development	Boys Town Cent
1756	Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii	Hawaii Chamber Commer
1917	CH2M Hill Southeast, Inc.	Black Crow Eidsness Inc
1997	Claremont Colleges - Honnold	Honnold Library
2355	Coors (Adolph) Company	Adolph Coors Co
2373	Cornell University - Flower Veterinary Library	New York State Coll Vet Med Cornell Univ
2450	Crerar (John) Library	John Crerar Libr
2468	Crum and Forster Insurance Companies	United States Fire Insur Co
2511	Daily Gazette Company	Schenectady Gazette

TABLE 5 - INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SUBJECT SPECIAL LIBRARIES & INFORMATION CENTERS IN U.S. FROM KRUZAS 1963 TO Y&Y SUBJECT DIRECTORY (1979) V. 1-5

	Y&Y SUBJECT DIRECTORY (1979)			KRUZAS 1963	% INCREASE
	"HIGH 8" STATES		TOTAL	TOTAL	
1. LAW	624	of	1048	950	10
2. MEDICAL (HEALTH SCIENCE)	1077	of	2252	1039	117
3. RELIGION/THEOLOGY	393	of	773	487	59
4. ART	254	of	454	260	75
5. HUMANITIES	150	of	278	77	273
6. MUSIC	128	of	238	157	52
7. PICTURE	89	of	101	65	55
8. PUBLISHING	129	of	251	180	39
9. RARE BOOKS	37	of	67	----	---
10. RECREATIONAL	76	of	120	----	---
11. THEATRE	30	of	45	30	50
12. SUBTOTAL HUMANITIES	1288	of			
	2367	[55%]		1256	85
13. MILITARY	84	of	197	49	302
14. BUSINESS	558	of	888	688	29
15. AREA/ETHNIC	188	of	293	144	103
16. AUDIO-VISUAL	62	of	153	32	384
17. EDUCATION	201	of	305	251	21
18. GEOGRAPHY/MAP	36	of	73	62	18
19. HISTORY	531	of	1198	636	88
20. INFORMATION SCIENCE	125	of	223	----	---
21. SOCIAL SCIENCE	432	of	764	386	98
22. URBAN/REGIONAL PLNG.	99	of	187	----	---
23. SUBTOTAL SOCIAL SCIENCE	2316	of			
LESS LAW	4281	[54%]		2248	90
23A. SUBTOTAL SOCIAL SCIENCE AND LAW	2940	of			
	5329	[55%]		3198	66
24. AGRICULTURE	54	of	143	90	59
25. ENERGY	114	of	222	----	--
26. ENVIRONMENT/CONSERVATION	127	of	265	----	--
27. FOOD SCIENCE	79	of	120	----	--
28. SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY	1305	of	2646	2500	6
29. TRANSPORTATION	78	of	156	40	--
30. SCI/TECH & MEDICINE	1757	of			
LESS TRANSPORTATION	3552	[49%]		2630	35
31. SCI/TECH & MEDICINE	2834	of			
& TRANSPORTATION	5804	[49%]		3669	58
				8533	

TABLE 6 - COMPOSITION OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES*
BY MAJOR DISCIPLINES, Y&Y SUBJECT DIRECTORY (1979), V. 1-5
AND KRUZAS (1963)

	1979			1963		
	NUMBER			NUMBER		
HUMANITIES	2367	=	17%	1256	=	15%
SOCIAL SCIENCE	5329	=	40%	3198	=	39%
SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY	5804	=	43%	3669	=	45%
	13,480		100%	8123		99%

66% INCREASE OVERALL

* U. S. only

TABLE 7 - NUMBER OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS ARRANGED BY SUBJECT CATEGORY (TOTALS PER "HIGH 8" STATES) PER YOUNG & YOUNG SUBJECT DIRECTORY (1979) V. 1-5

SUBJECT CATEGORY	TOTAL U.S.	TOTAL "HIGH 8" STATES	% "HIGH 8" STATES
LAW	1048	624	60
MEDICAL (HEALTH SCI.)	2252	1077	48
RELIGION/THEOLOGY	773	393	51
ART	454	254	56
HUMANITIES	278	150	54
MUSIC	238	128	54
PICTURE	101	90	89
PUBLISHING	251	140	51
RARE BOOKS	67	37	55
RECREATIONAL	120	66	63
THEATRE	45	30	67
Sub-Total, HUMANITIES	2367	1288	55
MILITARY	197	84	42
BUSINESS	888	558	63
AREA/ETHNIC	293	188	64
AUDIO-VISUAL	153	62	41
EDUCATION	305	201	66
GEOGRAPHY/MAP	73	36	49
HISTORY	1198	531	44
INFORMATION SCIENCE	223	125	56
SOCIAL SCIENCE	764	432	57
URBAN/REGIONAL PLNG.	187	99	53
Sub-Total, SOCIAL SCIENCE	4281	2316	54
Sub-Total, SOCIAL SCI. AND LAW	5329	2940	55
AGRICULTURE	143	54	38
ENERGY	222	114	51
ENVIRONMENT/CONSERV.	265	127	48
FOOD SCIENCE	120	79	66
SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY	2646	1305	49
TRANSPORTATION	156	78	50
SCI/TECH+MED.-TRANSPORT.	5648	2756	49
SCI/TECH+MED.+TRANSPORT.	5804	2834	49
HUMANITIES+SOC. SCI.+SCI/TECH	13480	7062	52
Listed in SLA WHERE, 1977 only	1548	920	59

TABLE 8 - COMPARISON OF ENTRIES FOR SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN EACH OF "HIGH 8" STATES, 1963-1979

	K(1963)		K(1968)		Y,Y&K(1974)		Y&Y(1979)	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
NEW YORK	1512	17.7	1723	16.2	1658	14.0	1667	13.0
CALIFORNIA	721	8.4	885	8.3	1025	8.7	1238	9.6
PENNSYLVANIA	612	7.1	709	6.7	763	6.4	812	6.3
ILLINOIS	514	6.0	609	5.7	613	5.2	636	5.0
MASSACHUSETTS	445	5.2	506	4.8	547	4.6	612	4.8
OHIO	491	5.8	597	5.6	587	5.0	601	4.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	468	5.5	503	4.7	494	4.2	546	4.3
TEXAS	275	3.2	364	3.4	483	4.1	526	4.1
SUBTOTAL	5038	62.2	5896	55.4	6170	52.2	6638	51.7
U.S. TOTAL	8533	100.0	10,640	100.0	11,836	100.0	12,833	100.0

TABLE 9 - PROPORTION OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES POPULATION IN MAJOR DISCIPLINES IN EACH OF "HIGH 8" STATES

	% OF TOTAL IN 1979		
	HUMANITIES	SOCIAL SCIENCE	SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY
NEW YORK	17%	16%	10%
CALIFORNIA	9%	9%	10%
PENNSYLVANIA	6%	6%	6%
ILLINOIS	4%	5%	5%
MASSACHUSETTS	5%	5%	4%
OHIO	5%	4%	4%
DISTRICT OF COL.	3%	6%	3%
TEXAS	5%	4%	4%
	54%	55%	46%

TABLE 10 - COMPARISON OF ENTRIES FOR

CANADIAN SPECIAL LIBRARIES, 1963-1979

	K(1963)		K(1968)		Y,Y&Y(1974)		Y&Y(1979)	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ALBERTA	35	5	44	6	74	6	157	10
BRITISH COLUMBIA	64	8	63	8	95	8	129	8
MANITOBA	23	3	28	4	45	4	68	4
NEW BRUNSWICK	12	2	15	2	28	2	27	2
NEWFOUNDLAND	8	1	7	1	17	1	26	2
NORTHWEST TERRITORY	0	-	0	-			2	-
NOVA SCOTIA	39	5	34	4	35	2	53	3
ONTARIO	348	45	307	39	541	44	655	42
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	3	-	4	-	7	-	6	-
QUEBEC	210	26	247	31	328	26	375	24
SASKATCHEWAN	35	5	40		46	4	74	5
YUKON TERRITORY			1	-	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	729	101	790	95	1242	97	1573	100
COMPARISON TO								
U.S. TOTAL		9		7.4		10.5		12.3

TABLE II - NUMBER OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS ARRANGED BY SUBJECT CATEGORY FOR CANADA PER YOUNG & YOUNG SUBJECT DIRECTORY (1979) V. 1-5

SUBJECT CATEGORY	CANADA TOTAL	ONTARIO TOTAL	QUEBEC TOTAL
LAW	84	36	13
MEDICAL (HEALTH SCI.)	222	80	70
RELIGION/THEOLOGY	72	28	15
ART	43	19	9
HUMANITIES	46	20	15
MUSIC	20	8	5
PICTURE	7	4	1
PUBLISHING	34	18	6
RARE BOOKS	7	5	1
RECREATIONAL	11	9	1
THEATRE	6	4	2
Sub-Total, HUMANITIES	247	115	55
MILITARY	20	11	3
BUSINESS	159	86	38
AREA/ETHNIC	41	13	8
AUDIO-VISUAL	28	12	6
EDUCATION	79	30	17
GEOGRAPHY/MAP	19	12	2
HISTORY	101	37	22
INFORMATION SCIENCE	40	19	14
SOCIAL SCIENCE	140	57	39
URBAN/REGIONAL PLANNING	33	14	8
Sub-Total, SOCIAL SCIENCE	660	291	157
Sub-Total, SOCIAL SCI. & LAW	744	327	170
AGRICULTURE	50	13	6
ENERGY	42	18	4
ENVIRONMENT/CONSERV.	35	8	4
FOOD SCIENCE	12	7	4
SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY	364	161	86
TRANSPORTATION	29	12	11
SCI/TECH+MED.-TRANSPORT.	607	243	117
SCI/TECH+MED.+TRANSPORT.	636	255	128
HUMANITIES+SOC.SCI.+SCI/TECH	1627	697	353
Listed in SLA WHERE, 1977 only	102	57	27

FIGURE 1 - LOCATION OF ENTRIES FOR 14,784 U.S. SPECIAL LIBRARIES/INFORMATION CENTERS

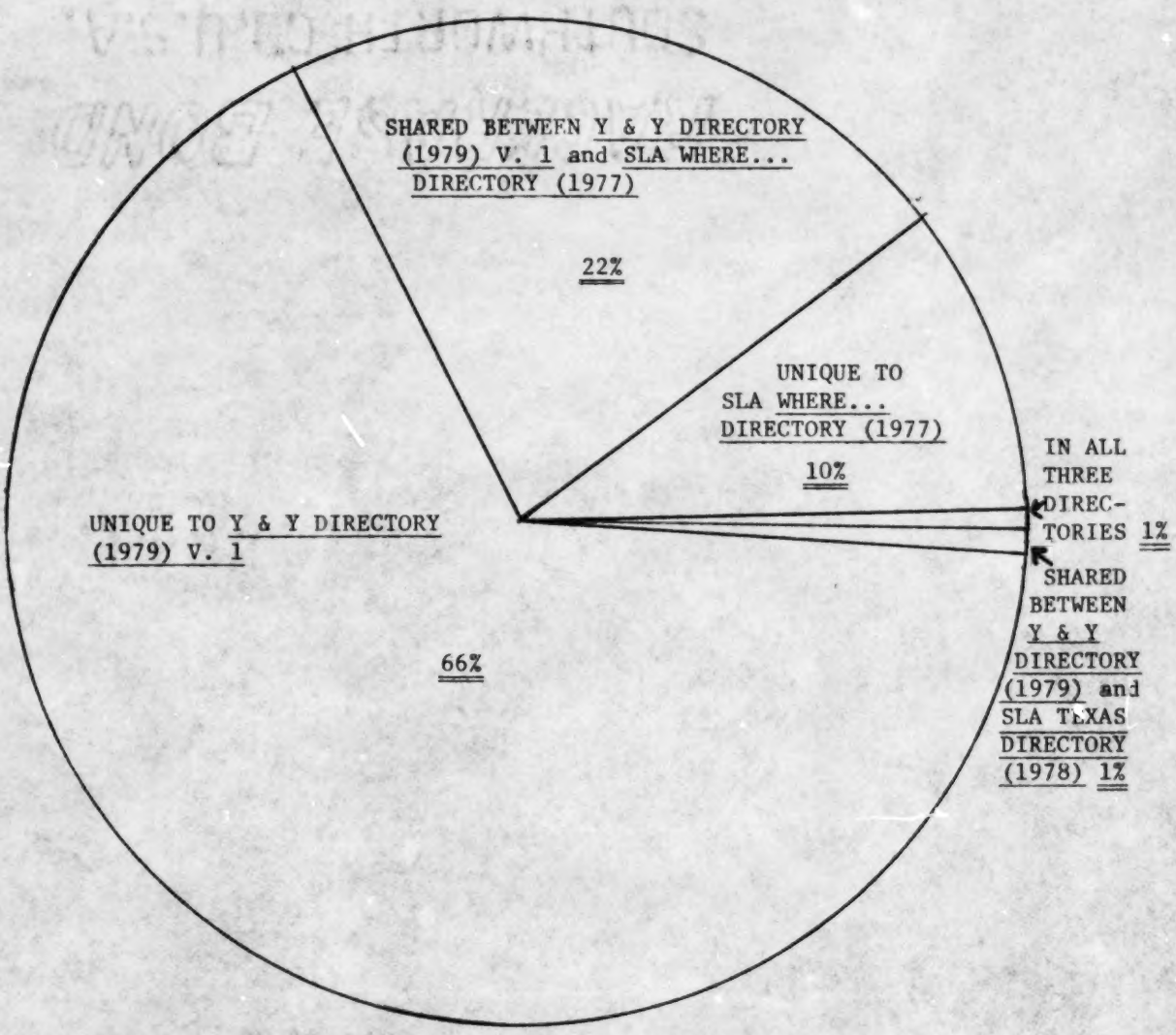
SHARED BETWEEN Y & Y DIRECTORY (1979) V. 1 and SLA WHERE... DIRECTORY (1977)
22%
UNIQUE TO SLA WHERE... DIRECTORY (1977)
10%
IN ALL THREE DIREC-TORIES 1%
SHARED BETWEEN Y & Y DIRECTORY (1979) and SLA TEXAS DIRECTORY (1978) 1%
UNIQUE TO Y & Y DIRECTORY (1979) V. 1
66%

Figure 2.

SAMPLE ENTRIES from the new (5th) edition illustrate the modern type style and vast amount of information in the Directory of Special Libraries.

★5169★
KNIGHT (Lester B.) AND ASSOCIATES, INC. - LIBRARY (Bus-Fin)
549 W. Randolph St. Phone: (312) 346-2100
Chicago, IL 60606 Clarita M. Generao, Libn.
Founded: 1950. **Staff:** Prof 1. **Subjects:** Management, marketing. **Special Collections:** Annual reports of leading U.S. and international industrial companies. **Holdings:** 1000 volumes; business directories. **Subscriptions:** 66 journals and other serials; 5 newspapers. **Services:** Copying; library open to public upon recommendation of staff.

★5170★
KNOEDLER (M.) AND COMPANY, INC. - LIBRARY (Art)
19 E. 70th St. Phone: (212) 794-0569
New York, NY 10021
Founded: 1846. **Special Collections:** Exhibition and auction catalogs. **Holdings:** Figures not available. **Staff:** Nancy C. Little, Libn.

★5171★
KNOLL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY - RESEARCH LIBRARY (Sci-Tech)
30 N. Jefferson Rd. Phone: (201) 887-8300
Whippany, NJ 07981 Carolyn J. Welch, Med.Libn.
Founded: 1938. **Staff:** Prof 1; Other 1. **Subjects:** Pharmacology, chemistry, medicine, marketing. **Holdings:** 1500 books; 2500 bound periodical volumes; 30 VF drawers of unpublished reports and manuscripts; foreign and domestic patents. **Subscriptions:** 260 journals and other serials; 20 newspapers. **Services:** Interlibrary loans; copying; SDI; bibliographic and reference services for members of the medical and allied professions; library open to public with restrictions. **Automated Operations:** Lockheed, SDC, BRS, MEDLINE. **Networks/Consortia:** Member of Medical Resources Consortium of New Jersey (MEDCORE). **Publications:** Digest (abstracts of medical articles), irregular - for internal distribution only. **Special Catalogs:** Cross-referenced card catalog detailing published materials on this company's products and competitive products.

★5172★
KNOTT'S BERRY FARM - COLONIAL RESEARCH LIBRARY
Independence Hall
Buena Park, CA 90620
Founded: 1966. **Subjects:** Early American history; Declaration of Independence; U.S. Constitution; Bill of Rights; freedom vs. tyranny problem. **Holdings:** 4000 books; pamphlets. **Remarks:** Presently inactive.

★5173★
KNOW, INC. (Soc Sci)
Box 86031 Phone: (412) 241-4844
Pittsburgh, PA 15221
Founded: 1969. **Subjects:** Feminist literature. **Holdings:** Figures not available. **Publications:** KNOW NEWS, 10/year - free to members; Books of Interest to Feminists (bibliography with periodic updating); Female Studies Series. **Remarks:** This non-profit, tax-exempt corporation was founded by Pittsburgh NOW (National Organization of Women) members to disseminate literature concerning the women's movement.

★5174★
KNOX COUNTY GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARY (Law)
Knox County Court House, Rm. 310 Phone: (615) 523-2257
Knoxville, TN 37902 Donald P. Lam, Libn.
Founded: 1955. **Staff:** 1. **Subjects:** Law. **Holdings:** 12,000 books; 66 bound periodical volumes. **Services:** Library open to public.

★5175★
KNOX COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - LIBRARY (Hist)
Edina, MO 63537 Stiefel J. Wilkerson, Pres.
Founded: 1966. **Subjects:** Local history. **Holdings:** 100 books; 42 bound periodical volumes. **Services:** Copying; library open to public with restrictions.

★5176★
KNOX COUNTY LAW LIBRARY (Law)
62 Union St.
Rockland, ME 04841 Rendle Jones, Libn.
Founded: 1860. **Subjects:** Law. **Holdings:** 8500 volumes. **Subscriptions:** 10 journals and other serials. **Services:** Library open to public.

★5177★
KNOXVILLE-KNOX COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM - MC CLUNG HISTORICAL COLLECTION (Hist)
Lawson McGhee Library, 500 W. Church Ave. Phone: (615) 523-0781
Knoxville, TN 37902 William J. MacArthur, Jr., Hd.
Founded: 1921. **Staff:** Prof 4; Other 3. **Subjects:** History and genealogy of Knoxville, Tennessee and the southeastern states. **Special Collections:** Knoxville and Tennessee newspapers, 1791 to present. **Holdings:** 17,958 books; 3072 bound periodical volumes; 350,000 manuscripts; 400 maps; 4994 reels of microfilm; 770 microfiche; 47 VF drawers of photographs and clippings. **Subscriptions:** 173 journals and other serials; 11 newspapers. **Services:** Copying; collection open to public. **Publications:** Occasional publications. **Special Catalogs:** A Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection by Linda L. Posey (book). **Remarks:** East Tennessee Historical Society, organized in 1925, makes its headquarters in the Lawson McGhee Library; the Society's library is part of the Collection. **Staff:** Linda L. Posey, First Asst., Libn.; Barbara S. Cook, Ref.Libn.; Sally K. Ripatti, Spec.Mtls.Libn.

★5178★
KOBE, INC. - ENGINEERING LIBRARY (Sci-Tech)
3040 E. Slauson Ave. Phone: (213) 588-1271
Huntington Park, CA 90255 V. Budrys, Libn.
Founded: 1952. **Staff:** 1. **Subjects:** Hydraulic oil well pumping, hydraulics, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, petroleum production, acetylene manufacture. **Holdings:** 3000 volumes; 1500 patents; 7000 clippings. **Subscriptions:** 10 journals and other serials. **Services:** Library not open to public.

★5179★
KOPPERS COMPANY, INC. - ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION - INFORMATION SERVICE (Sci-Tech; Energy)
510 Chamber Of Commerce Bldg. Phone: (412) 227-3033
Pittsburgh, PA 15219 Helena Gontscharow, Supv.
Staff: Prof 1; Other 1. **Subjects:** Specialized coal and coke production; specialized steel production; engineering and construction. **Special Collections:** Coke-making patents; coal and ore resources; German and Russian periodicals. **Holdings:** 1200 books; 450 bound periodical volumes; 25 3-foot shelves of pamphlets and public documents; 20,000 U.S., British and German patents; 55 file drawers of unbound materials. **Subscriptions:** 200 journals and other serials. **Services:** Interlibrary loans; copying; library open to public with restrictions.

Entries reproduced in actual size.
(*DSL* page size is 8½" x 11".)

FIGURE 3 - GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. SPECIAL LIBRARIES PER Y & Y DIRECTORY (1979) V. 2

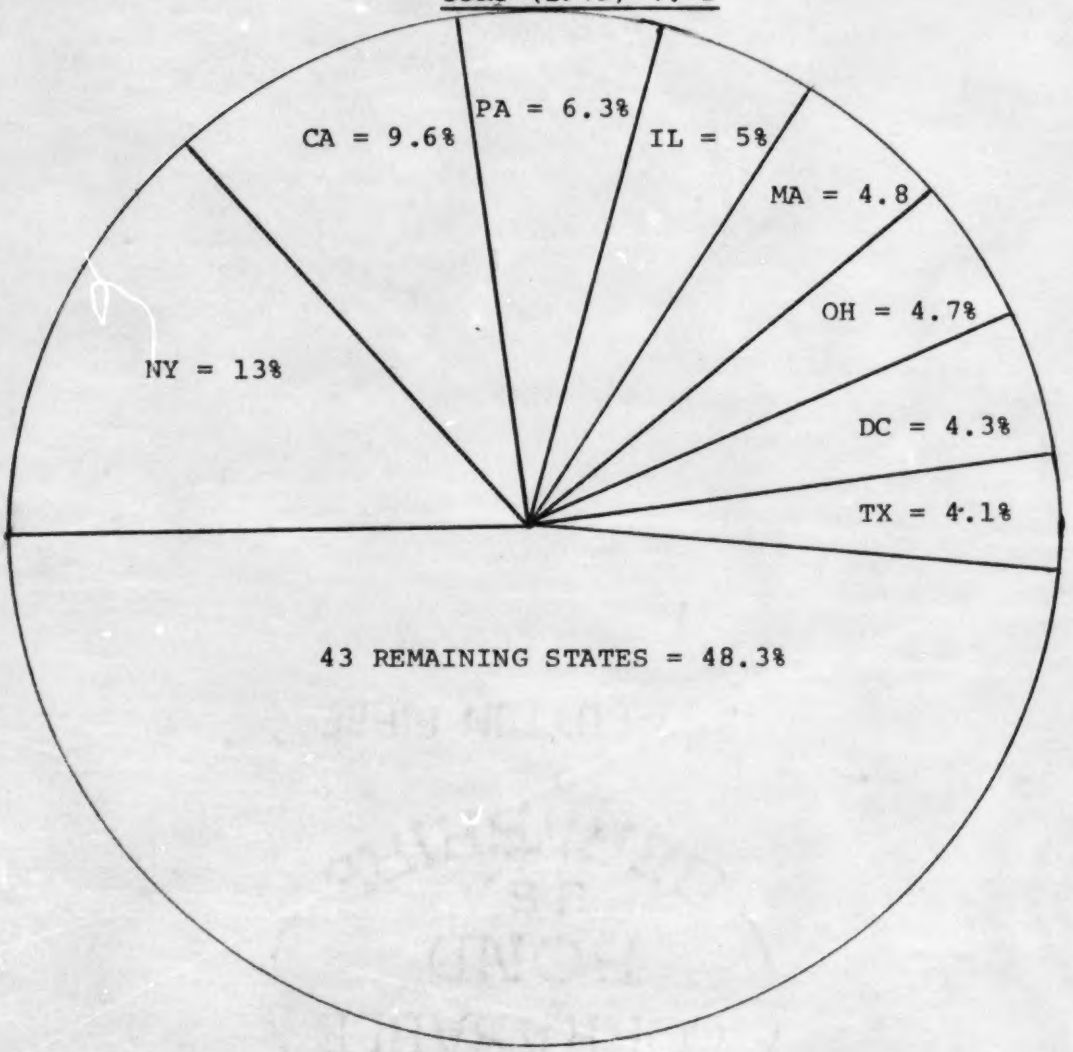

FIGURE 4 - GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CANADIAN SPECIAL LIBRARIES PER Y & Y DIRECTORY (1979) V. 2